

THE STANDARD.

GEORGETOWN, AUGUST 15, 1843.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

DISTRICT CONVENTION at Fayetteville on Friday the 18th of August.
COUNTY CONVENTION at Georgetown on Saturday the 20th of August.

KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.—In the Congressional district opposite to us in Kentucky Mr. Tibbatts, the democratic candidate, is elected by about 200 majority over Mr. Wall. The whigs had scarcely a doubt of their success in this district, as the counties composing it gave them about 1500 majority in 1840.—We have reports from undoubted authority that Judge French, also a democrat, is elected in the upper district, which the whig Legislature had so shaped as they thought would certainly elect a whig.—This is all we have heard from the "Banner state." It was the calculation of the whigs, in apportioning the state, to give the democrats but one district.—Two of their strongest holds have already turned against them. This is indeed a most glorious triumph, and may be swelled by the news from the other districts, which we will probably be able to give next week. In the mean time, three cheers for old Kentucky!

P. S. We have just heard a report that six of the ten Congressmen elected are democrats.

THE CINCINNATI MESSAGE, heretofore neutral in politics, has quite its neutral ground, and enlisted on the side of democracy. It says:—"We go for measures for an Independent Treasury against a National Bank; a tariff for revenue purposes only; economy in the public expenditures; a liberal construction of the constitution, with the exercise of express, not implied, powers; neither consolidation nor nullification; a firm adherence to democratic principles, to individual and municipal rights, to the sovereignty of the States, and the sovereignty of the people."

The MESSAGE will render efficient aid to the democratic cause.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—In 11 states from which we have certain news of the results of the elections of members of the next Congress, 71 democrats and 18 whigs have been elected. The same states were represented in the last Congress by 49 democrats and 53 whigs.—In the states yet to be heard from, the elections are held as follows:

	No. of Reps.
Tennessee, first Thursday in August,	11
North Carolina, first Monday in Aug,	9
Alabama, do.	7
Mississippi, do.	7
Kentucky, do.	10
Indiana, do.	10
Illinois, do.	7
Vermont first Tuesday in Sept.	4
Maine, second do.	7
Maryland, first Monday in October,	6
Michigan, do.	3
New Jersey, second Tuesday in Oct.	5
Pennsylvania, do.	24
Ohio, do.	21
Rhode Island, undetermined,	2
Whole number Reps.	130

TENNESSEE.—Reports are received from but a small portion of this state.—The whigs claim the election of their candidate for Governor, which is of course as yet uncertain.

THE GREAT PERSECUTED IN TROUBLE.

Mr. Giddings, it would appear, has got into trouble in his Congressional district. From an abolitionist of the hottest water, he has turned Clay man, slave and all. The abolitionists have disowned, and the Clay men suspect him, and he is likely to fall, like a Tyler man, between two stools! Great times ahead for Mr. Giddings.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer.
AN ABOLITION FIRE-BRAND IN A WHIG BRUSH HEAP—GREAT SPORT!

Hon Joshua P. Giddings, ex-member of Congress, and would be member again, made a pilgrimage to this city one day last week, freighted with patriotism, abolitionism and whiggery, old speeches, and all the electioneering paraphernalia of a regular democratic-liberty-party-abolition-whig-stumper. He procured a notice to be inserted in the Herald, (the editor being absent,) saying that he would open his budget at the Court House on the following evening. The evening came, but no whigs! A few interlopers were scattered about the Court House, and after addressing them awhile, telling them he came on a mission of peace, to unite the liberty party with the whigs; that their principles were understood, were the same; and that both parties were the only true lineal whigs of '76 it was proposed to adjourn until the next evening, when a more full attendance of the "whigs proper" would be secured. The next day handbills were circulated about town displayed upon posts, calling upon the whigs to "rally!" In the meantime the

editor of the Herald returned—the editorial and Court house cliques were assembled in "tin pan;" earlier than usual that day, the Evening Herald made its appearance with the following notice.

"Mr. Editor: Please say to the public that the Court House will not be opened for meetings of any kind, except county meetings, for the future."

M. LILLEL, Sheriff.
"By order of the county Commissioners."

This decree from the whig sachems was a poser to the Hon. Ex. It reminded him of that "resolution of censure," passed upon him by the last Congress; which, like Macbeth's "d-d spot," would not "out!" Although not out of his district, he was many miles from old Ash-tubula, away from home and friends, among enemies and strangers, and in disgrace. When the hour came, he repaired to the Court House steps, sat down with a few friends, who, like Job's comforters, began to bore him with questions about those resolutions to "dissolve the Union." The company gradually increased, questions multiplied, until his small talk swelled into a speech. He blew his whig trumpet loud and long—abused Gen. Jackson and Martin Van Buren—dallied copiously in the whig slang against the present administration, and cursed loco focism generally. He then gave a blast upon his abolition horn, hoping it would give a "certain sound." He claimed to be the champion of liberty, and especially the rights of Northern freemen.—He apologized for the anti-abolition speech of Henry Clay in 1839, by saying that he was then in the keeping of those high-toned Southerners, Senator Preston, the "hangman," and Waddy Thompson, the "combustible gentleman;" that Mr. Clay had since heartily repented of his pro-slavery sins, as had all Southern whigs. He claimed that slavery, in the district of Columbia, was kept in existence by "loco loco votes;" and that the whig party only wanted power to do all the liberty party proposed to do.

Here ended Mr. Giddings' efforts to enlighten the whigs and liberty men of this benighted city. This speech was replied to the next evening by E. Wade, Esq., the regular nominated liberty party candidate for this district, in so happy and effectual a manner as to elicit cheers and applause from democrats, whigs, and liberty men. The false positions, false statements and false logic of Mr. Giddings were shown up in such "dangling ignominy" as to leave no other impression of the man than an ambitious and amphibious politician, and a poor apology for a statesman. He was discarded by the abolition convention for being too much a whig; he is now discarded by the whigs for being too much an abolitionist; and he goes home with kicks of encouragement enough from both, to entice him if he has the spirit and independence of a man, to run on his own hook, or forever after hold his peace.

MR. JEFFERSON'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Jefferson in his Memoirs says that on the 11th of March 1798 when the bank bill was under discussion in the House of Representatives, Judge Wilson came in, and was standing by Baldwin. Baldwin reminded him of the following fact which passed in the grand convention. Among the enumerated powers given to Congress, was one to erect corporations. It was on debate struck out.—Several particulars powers were then proposed. Among others, Robert Morris proposed to give Congress a power to establish a National Bank. Governor Morris opposed it, observed that it was extremely doubtful whether the constitution they were framing could ever be passed at all by the people of America; that to give it its best chance, however, they should make it as palatable as possible, and put nothing into it not very essential, which might raise up enemies; that his colleague (Robert Morris) well knew that a bank was in their State (Pennsylvania) the very watch-word of party; that a bank had been the great bone of contention between the two parties of the State, from the establishment of their Constitution, having been erected, put down and erected again, again, as either party preponderated; that therefore, to insert this power, would instantly enlist against the whole instrument, the whole of the anti bank party in Pennsylvania. Whereupon it was rejected, as was every other special power, except that of giving copyrights to authors, and patents to inventors; the general power of incorporations being whittled down to this shred. Wilson agreed to the fact.

When transactions like these are exposed in every State, where paper is issued without pecuniary responsibility, and law and justice violated without penalty, should not that man be considered insane, who still stands up before an intelligent people, the advocate of the continuation of the system, and the opposer of any other that will correct its abuses?—*Cin. Enq.*

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE POST MASTER GENERAL.

The Baltimore American says, that a most painful occurrence took place Tuesday, on board the steam boat Georgia, of the Baltimore and Norfolk Line. It appears that the boat on her passage to Baltimore took on board at Old Point Comfort several passengers, among them the Hon. Mr. Wickliffe, Post-Master General, his two daughters and several other persons and a young man named J. McLean Gardner, son of Col. C.K. Gardner, of Washington city, formerly First Auditor of the Post Office Department. During his stay at Old Point the conduct of Mr. Gardner was remarked by the visitors as of a very singular character, and the belief was generally entertained that he was laboring under mental derangement—a belief which was strengthened by Mr. Wickliffe himself, with whom he had several times been in conversation. About half past one o'clock yesterday, when the passengers were summoned to dinner, Mr. Wickliffe, who was standing on deck, offered his arm to the ladies who were with him, and while in the act of so doing, Gardner, without any previous intimation, suddenly sprang at Mr. Wickliffe, and aimed a powerful blow with a clasp knife at his breast. The blade of the knife struck the right breast; bone with much force, and traversed the bone without, it is believed, injuring the lungs, or making a deep incision. Lieut. Bradford, of the U. S. Navy, standing close by, instantly seized Gardner in the act of making a second blow at Mr. Wickliffe, and prevented his design. The knife was immediately

A WHIG REASON FOR A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

The (Columbus) Ohio State Journal, the organ for a high protective tariff on the ground that England has heretofore adopted the protective policy. The Edinburgh (Scotland) Review, and other liberal papers, have been endeavoring to show that the protective policy (and other high taxes) has brought the people of England and Scotland to a state of beggary and destitution. To this the Ohio State Journal replies by saying:—"What reason the Edinburgh Review had for fear of beggary oversteering the land, aside from some concealed desire to sustain one party and break down another, we don't know. But we should think, as the annual provision for the poor amount to 40,000,000, there is not much fear of beggary."

So the editor of this Whig paper feels assured that there is no fear of beggary where a people have to pay FORTY MILLIONS annually to support their poor. He is no ways apprehensive that such a burthen on the tax payers, in ad-

dition to all other taxes which they pay to the State and the established church, will have the effect of reducing the tax payers themselves to beggary; but he coolly recommends the adoption of the same policy in this country which has brought about such a deplorable state of things in Great Britain. So much for Whig logic.—*Chil. Ado.*

OHIO REFORM BANKING.

One of the features of the Banking system which has received its death blow from the Democracy of Ohio, is the insatiation of those who have availed themselves of its benefits, and their morbid disposition to put down every man who has rendered any assistance to relieve the community of its incubus. The sucklers for Bank paper, issued under the old system, are in favor of it because there is no responsibility,—there are various devices known among the modern financiers, by which to swindle and make large profits, without becoming amenable to any law existing, at least not until the Democracy succeeded in gaining the ascendancy,—and they are still sensible of the fact that the complete change in public opinion on this point, is wholly attributable to the indomitable energy of the Democracy in exposing the schemes and corruptions natural to such institutions.

We need not call up the transactions of the pest in Ohio, to show what the responsible system is, which Whiggery,—with very many exceptions we are glad to say,—still sticks to, and for which they will receive no substitutes of less powers.—We need not point to the exploded shops in this city, or at Urbanna, or Gallipolis, or Wooster, or Granville, Steubenville and other places,—we will not look into the past, but call the attention of the reader to a recent development of the frauds which have just been exposed in the Northampton Bank, in Pennsylvania, which was situated in one of the most flourishing agricultural regions of Pennsylvania, and had a capital of \$125,000. It has now exploded in as disastrous a manner as the United States Bank, and equally criminal. The committee appointed by the innocent and confiding stockholders, to examine into the cause and nature of their loss, have made a deplorable report of its affairs:—"The circulation of the bank is 108,217—to redeem which the committee discovered in its vaults the sum of ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF in relief money, and sixty-nine cents in specie. The entire liabilities of the institution amount to \$471,903 and fall her assets were available, there would still be a deficit of \$268,059, for the payment of the debts. But included in the above mentioned assets, there are large sums that will never be realized, deducting which from the real resources of the bank, there will most probably be an actual deficit of \$409,982 51. The prostration of the bank is wholly imputed to the President, and numerous charges are made—such as allowing particular favorites largely to overdraw their accounts—discounting the paper of irresponsible persons—suffering unpaid notes to run over unprotected, the President himself being in many instances the endorser—investing large sums in unprofitable stocks—paying heavy "attorney's fees" in seeking an increase of capital—and other similar frauds. The cash account, it is stated by the committee, proves a deficit of \$23,070—the bond note account of \$17,577 74—the account of bills discounted of \$16,352 52—and the draft account of \$5000—all of which the President refuses to explain.

The daily pay of the Duke of Wellington, for doing "nothing hardly," is £118 1s 6d; and a woman in England receives for manufacturing twelve hundred headed hob nails, five pence and three farthings! Something of a contrast!

BOLD ROBBER.—A fellow named Smith not John, but James P., went on board the Caspian at New Orleans, deliberately walked into a state room and broke open the trunk of a gentleman from Natchez, from which he stole \$120 in specie. He coolly stepped out and proceeded to the Scioto Valley, on which he robbed a trunk belonging to a gentleman of Memphis of about \$300. He wasn't cute enough to escape, however, as the money was soon missed and the robber pursued and overtaken with his hat and pockets full of the hard.

MR. CLAY.—So pleased is this great man with the success of his political visit to Louisiana, that he has consented to go to North Carolina in the following spring. The invitation, we consider, was extended under a delusion. The news of the Louisiana elections had not reached North Carolina when the letter was despatched to Ashland, and although Mr. Clay was made sensible of the calamity, still he being intent on dealing his own cards to suit himself, accepted it before they would have time to tell him not to come. A cunning man, is that Harry of the West!

HORRIBLE DEATH.—A bull, maddened by the pelting of some boys, after putting to flight a couple of men who attempted to secure him, broke through his enclosure on Monday evening at the head of Vine, and ran into a house where a woman was sitting nursing her child. He caught the woman on his horn and gored her in the breast so severely as to kill her almost instantly.—*Cin. Enq.*

THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES SAYS:—Some curious and astounding developments in relation to the Biddle Conspiracy and the United States Bank, are in process of revelation, and will shortly be given to the public. They will make folks stare, and will compel not a few huge bank rascals to feel like defunct bow-wows.

MODE OF INCREASING THE POTATOE CROP.—An English writer says, by carefully removing the buds as they appear on the potatoe vines, the crop of large ones is very much augmented. The theory is plausible and worthy a fair trial.

RECONCILER.—The Louisville Journal of Thursday learns by a stage passenger from Lexington that a reconciler took place in the streets of that city on Tuesday between Cassius M. Clay, Esq. and a Mr. Samuel Brown. The latter fired a pistol at the former, but missed, when Mr. C. pulled out a knife and stabbed his antagonist two or three times severely but not mortally.

MARRIED.
In Ripley, on Wednesday last, Mr. ROBERT DUGIN and Miss NANCY MATHERS.
On Wednesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Ryan, Mr. WILLIAM M. ARMSTRONG and Miss AMANDA F. SHAW, all of Ripley.
In this town, on Thursday last, by the Rev. J. W. Clark, Mr. THOMAS GOODIN and Miss ELIZABETH GALLERATH.

Administratrix's Sale.
IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Brown county, Ohio, made at their October term in the year 1843 and revived at the May term 1843, I will proceed on the premises on the 16th day of September next, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, to sell the following real estate, lying in said county of Brown:—Lots Numbers 3 and 6 out of lot No. 140 in North Georgetown. Said estate, to be sold for one half cash in hand, and the residue in six months, to be secured by note and security.

MARGARET NICHOLS.
Administratrix of Robert Nichols, deceased, August 16th, 1843.
Administratrix's Notice.
All persons indebted to the estate of Parthamene Frame, late of Byrd township, deceased, are notified to make immediate payment and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them legally proven within one year for payment.
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BY virtue of a writ of Fi. fa. et le. fa. to me directed by the court of common Pleas of Brown county Ohio, I will offer for sale at the front door of the court house in Georgetown, on Saturday the 9th day of September 1843, between 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, the following tract or parcel of land, containing fifty acres, more or less, lying and being in the county of Brown and the State of Ohio, being part of an entry originally made in the name of Robert Mack by No. 4834, on the head waters of Eagle creek and Brush creek and bounded as follows to wit: Beginning at the north west corner of Charles Morgan's survey No. 3030, being a hickory, elm and sassafras; thence west one hundred and sixty two poles, crossing the State road at 60 poles, to a white oak, red oak and maple; thence south 49 1-10 poles to a stake; thence east, 132 poles to a stake in Morgan's line; thence north, 49 4-10 poles with said Morgan's line to the beginning. To be sold as the real estate of John McGregor, Jr. at the suit of Mathew & Wm. Campbell. Terms cash.
WM. SHIELDS, sheriff, B. C. O.
Sheriff's office, August 8th, 1843.

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Mathew & Wm. Campbell vs. John McGregor, Jr.
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WM. SHIELDS, sheriff, B. C. O.
Sheriff's office, August 8th, 1843.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
Samuel A. Bowen vs. Wm. Blanchard.
BY virtue of a writ of Fi. fa. et le. fa. to me directed by the court of common Pleas of Brown county Ohio, I will offer for sale at the front door of the court house in Georgetown, on Saturday the 9th day of September 1843, between ten and 4 o'clock on said day, the following real estate to wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Brown and State of Ohio and bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a stone the lower corner to James Collins and in the township Road leading from said Collins house to McCague's mill, and within the bounds of the corporation of the town of Ripley; thence north, 37 degrees west, 9 poles to a stone; thence south, 59 degrees west, 5 poles to a stone, thence south, 35 degrees east, 9 poles to a stone in said township road and in the line of the survey of land of which this is a part, thence north, 61 degrees east, 5 poles and six feet to the beginning: containing 45 square poles, be the same more or less: with the exception of the privilege of a road through the same where the road now passes from J. S. Beasley's to Ripley, which is particularly reserved in the deed.

ALSO, another tract or parcel of land part of James Pogue's survey No. 418 of 1000 acres. Beginning on Red oak street in the town of Ripley on the eastern side of said street and at the place where a line running with the north side of second street will cross Red oak street, thence running with the direction of second street about eight feet to the beginning corner of a tract of land sold by the Sheriff of Brown county to George W. King, thence north 45 degrees east, with the line of said tract sold to G. W. King sixty poles to a stone on the bank of Red oak creek, south 32 degrees east, 21 poles to a stone, on the bank of said creek, thence down the creek, west 20 poles to a stake, thence south, 3 degrees west, 25 poles to a stake; thence south, 66 degrees 4' west, 20 poles and 15 links to the beginning corner of said tract sold by said Sheriff of Brown county to G. W. King; thence south, 30 east, to the centre of red oak creek; thence up the creek in its centre with its meanders until where the course of Red oak street will strike the creek; thence with Red oak street about 61 poles to the beginning: containing acres. To be sold as the real estate of Wm. Blanchard at the suit of Samuel A. Bowen. Terms cash.